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5/8/02
JHPatent Application
Docket No. 27943-00252USPT
P09890In The Specification:

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 7, lines 3-19, page 18, lines 8-13, page 25, lines 9-21, and page 39, lines 5-13, with the following rewritten paragraphs. A marked up version of the paragraphs is attached as Exhibit A to this Amendment.

BSH 3/6/07
Page 7, lines 3-19:

As explained elsewhere in this application, this process of initializing a GPS receiver may often take several minutes.

The duration of the GPS positioning process is directly dependent upon how much information a GPS receiver has. Most GPS receivers are programmed with almanac data, which coarsely describe the expected satellite positions for up to one year ahead. However, if the GPS receiver does not have some knowledge of its own approximate location, then the GPS receiver cannot correlate signals from the visible satellites fast enough, and therefore, cannot calculate its position quickly. Furthermore, it should be noted that a higher [a] signal strength is needed for capturing the C/A Code and the NAV Code at start-up than is needed for continued monitoring of an already-acquired signal. It should also be noted that the process of monitoring the GPS signal is significantly affected by environmental factors. Thus, a GPS signal which may be easily acquired in the open becomes progressively harder to acquire when a receiver is under foliage, in a vehicle, or worst of all, in a building.

Recent governmental mandates, e.g., the response time requirements of the FCC Phase II E-911 service, make it imperative that the exact position of a mobile handset be

Page 18, lines 8-13:

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